

BRITISH LABOR CLASSES MADE OVER BY WAR

Ordinary Briton's Conceit and Sublime Self-Confidence Shaken.

ARISTOCRATS UNCHANGED

Craze for Pleasure Paralleled by "Rebirth" of Religion and Spiritualism.

By SHAW DESMOND.

England has never set great store by "the human factor." America has. England has usually discounted, at times suppressed, "the human factor." America gives it first place in her politics. It runs through her "heart to heart" advertisements as through her congresses and churches.

This is one of those psychological changes which separate American and Englishmen, just as they are separated physically in the London streets, where, although the doughty perambulates the landscape, you never see the Tommy and the doughty together.

Does the effect of the war upon the British "human factor" matter to America? I think it does. It matters not only in the prize rings of commerce, where the Englishman will be the American's chief opponent, but in those subtler arenas of the intellect in which the writer at least believes America is about to challenge the world. Inside the squared circle of the six ounce glove the knowledge of the human factor is half the battle. It means the same in those other arenas.

The war has changed the American human factor itself. Despite the assertion of a young Englishwoman who has passed some years in the States, who said to me the other day:

"The war hasn't changed the American save to imbue him still more deeply with a feeling of invulnerability and self-satisfaction. Some of them would bring a new spirit. But America has not suffered enough. She has not mourned her millions like we have in England."

Is she right? I don't think so. The war has changed the human factor in England and all the other lands. America had to meet in 1914 not the man he will have to meet now. The effect of the war upon the Englishman has been even more vital but she demands a separate chapter.

That "Sublime Self-Confidence."

In the first place, the war has shaken the sublime self-confidence of the Englishman. What the famous ethnographer, Prof. Keane, once wrote seminally about the Englishman: "his quiet belief in the superiority of his race over all other races in English verities on the sublime. Hence that complacent self-assurance, that ingrained national and personal conceit which prevents him from unbending and joining as an equal . . . could not be written to-day, and at no time did it apply to other than a small minority."

The war has taught him the danger of isolation—the entrance of America the significance of brotherhood. It has taught him that the "sticking power" which he had always thought a prerogative of the Imperial Briton is possessed by the victor across the Channel whom he had always regarded as having only an *elan* which was powerless in the face of adversity, as the Times itself has generously admitted. Even the terrible efficiency of a brutal Prussian militarism has made him aware of the existence of other forces. It has been a splendid lesson.

This shaking of confidence is shown as much in the newspaper headlines as anywhere. A possible shifting of the world's financial centre from London to New York is discussed quite calmly today in the papers. Five years ago a man who suggested such a possibility would have been regarded as a candidate for madhouse or prison. A standing headline to-day in certain newspapers seems to be: "British Supremacy in Danger," usually in connection with the American shipping challenge. "Shall the American Boss the World?" is the week's poster for England's most popular weekly.

The man just back from the front, who came yesterday to stop a gas leak, said resignedly: "Well, I suppose we've got to see the Tank scorpions too." The editor of a big London daily, fresh landed from the States, greets me with: "Well, it is a tremendous proposition!" He was referring to America. An official who is helping to run the empire's trade said to me: "It's going to be a hard fight. America is young and strong and confident and—after a moment, 'organised.'"

That last, coming from one of the former "mandarins," is to my mind the most significant of all. Within the last few months I have spoken to some hundreds of "the common people" in the North, the Midlands and the South; in trains, at cricket matches, in the street. My conversations have left no doubt in my mind of the change in the Englishman's outlook on life. The man in the street is no longer sublimely assured of his superiority. With the shattering of old beliefs he is discovering the really fine qualities underneath. And it is this new human factor which is going ultimately, after the transition stage, to make the difference between the war Englishman's outlook and, therefore, as an antagonist more to be feared.

But I am speaking chiefly of the working class. With all the will in

life I cannot see that the war has changed the aristocrat or radically affected the three middle classes—that upper, middle and lower—which even the democracy of war, where Death the Democrat is king, has been powerless to obliterate. I have had close opportunity of seeing the working class of the after the war aristocratic mind. I find that, with certain splendid exceptions, the aristocrat has forgotten nothing and learned nothing.

The middle class man is also, I fear, more or less unchanged. And yet there is change. It is the appearance of the first time in English middle class life of what the poet called "divine discontent."

"A Temporary Gentleman." There is a play in London called "A Temporary Gentleman," featuring a before the war clerk at \$7 a week rising to a First Lieutenant and "gentlemanhood." When, the war over, he is asked to go back to the \$7 and his stool he says, "I'm damned if I will!"

England to-day is filled with discontented middle class clerks and commercial travellers, who, having risen to be Lieutenants, Captains or Majors, are "damned if they will!" There is a policeman doing traffic duty in central London who is a Colonel and I know personally a young \$10 a week clerk who has risen from the ranks to the glory of Brigadier-General, who during the war has had the thousands of men in his hands. The man who asks him to get back to his bank stool is looking for a thick ear.

To what this middle class discontent will lead it is difficult to say. Some think the \$7 a weekers will gradually fall back into the old slough of despond, others that they will kick. I am one of the others.

I believe the war is going to force these young, tame middle class men out into middle class trades unionism, perhaps in some cases into the Labor Party, which for the first time has widened its constitution to include "workers with brains," and in the ranks of which even baronets and professional men are enrolling. And yet it was only five short years ago when the bank clerks refused to join the Clerks' Union because a bank clerk was more of a "gent" than "a common clerk."

But in nothing is the metamorphosis of the Englishman since the war being shown so much as in the day strike. The new strike, which literally comes each day, indicates not only a spirit of dissatisfaction but a "jumpiness" which contrasts strangely with organized labor's ordered protests of before the war. Men strike to-day sometimes with an object—often without. Sometimes they know why they strike—sometimes they don't—generally in defiance of their own leaders. The hall mark of the 1914 worker was his respect for his leaders and for constitutional action. The hall mark of the 1919 striker is his contempt for leaders and preference for "direct action."

This change in the human factor has manifested itself in two other ways, apparently antagonistic. New impulse for Religion. The war has given new impulse to religion, which in 1914 seemed to be dying. It is not that it is driving people back into the strongholds of orthodoxy—but it has meant the tearing of the veils between the two worlds—created, if you will, the consciousness of the immaterial. It has brought a new seriousness and a new realism to "direct action."

Most significant is the constant discussion of "psychic phenomena" and the rising of a great Spiritualist Church under the leadership of leading scientists and leading authors like Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Whether such a church is in itself good or bad is not here the question.

On the other hand, the reactions from the war have made the Englishman feverish for pleasure. Every one grumbles at the high prices. Many look hungry. But it is difficult to get a seat at a picture palace. The cricket grounds are packed at any hour of the day. The theatres are always full. The Englishman has become Europe's Lover of Life.

But all this is not to say that we are seeing the rebirth of a nation. The Englishman is old material upon which to work. The centuries have moulded him into certain set forms. But what we are seeing is the changing of such forms in certain classes or strata. Just as during the last few years we have seen a tendency throughout Europe for people to divide themselves by classes rather than by nation, leading to "class standardization," so we are seeing the accentuation of this process in England. It is the working class which is in the throes of disintegration.

The twentieth century does not hold a more interesting secret than the working out of the results of the new human factor and its reaction upon America.

FIRM EXONERATED OF SUGAR HOARDING

Aron Company Sells Goods at Fair Price.

The United States Attorney-General's office has officially exonerated the firm of J. Aron & Co., Inc., 95 Wall street, of sugar hoarding charges. The United States District Attorney Clyde seized 200 tons of sugar sold by the Aron company for a price that Mr. Clyde declared unlawful. The Government filed proceedings against the sugar released. The following statement was issued by the Attorney-General's office: "A conference to-day between C. E. Ames, assistant to the Attorney-General, and M. W. Feingold, vice-president of J. Aron & Co., Inc., resulted in the following agreement relative to the four carloads of sugar seized at Chicago. 'The libel proceedings are to be dismissed at once. The sugar will be sold by J. Aron & Co., Inc., at the margin of profit allowed by the Food Administration regulations. Mr. Feingold explained to the satisfaction of the department that there was no intent on the part of his company to do any act which might be regarded as hoarding or profiteering, and the matter had been adjusted without reflection upon J. Aron & Co., Inc., and to the satisfaction of the department.'

P. J. McGRATH JOINS TAMMANY BOLTERS

Quits Thannawaga Club in Disgust at Political Methods of Boss.

TO RUN AS INDEPENDENT

Asks Support in Race as Municipal Court Justice in Sixth.

Diagnosing the political methods involved in the turning down of Justice Joseph E. Newburger for renomination to the Supreme Court in favor of the thirty-three-year-old son of Samuel Untermeyer was responsible for the resignation from Tammany Hall yesterday of another man who had been active for years in its affairs. The responsibility extended also to the so-called "carpet bag" methods of the organization as it is managed to-day and the refusal to renominate Justice Richard H. Smith to the City Court.

In severing his connection with years with Tammany Hall and going out to win office, nomination for which he was denied by the leaders in spite of long service, Mr. McGrath is following the lead of John F. Cronin and Harry J. Murphy. Both resigned ten days ago in letters in which they scored the leadership of the organization and severely criticized Justice Robert F. Wagner for remaining in politics after being elected to the Supreme Court.

Mr. McGrath is to run as an independent candidate for the Assembly and Mr. Cronin as an independent candidate for the Board of Aldermen against the organization candidates. They and Mr. McGrath have organized the Home Rule League, with headquarters at 1443 Third avenue, and from there will wage an active campaign against the organization, but only for their own candidates, and also for those of Justice Newburger and Justice Smith. The ambition they have adopted is the arrow.

In his letter of resignation Mr. McGrath said: "The boldness of the 'boss' has extended even to the local judicial election by the designation of a candidate for the Municipal Court District without known deserts and who does not even live in this district. 'This act, directly in line with what seems to be the policy of the boss to make a place for the political boss to reach over the shoulder of active, deserving Democratic workers and prefer for public office persons and favorites, as was done by the refusal to renominate the able and deserving Judge Newburger and Smith—impels me to take a decisive and unequivocal stand and to ask the electorate to place me in nomination and thus afford to the voters who are opposed to boss rule the opportunity to register and record their votes by selecting me for the office of Justice of the Municipal Court for the Sixth District.'

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WOODS ASKS POLICE TO AID JOB HUNT

Appeal Made to Assist Discharged Soldiers.

Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, has called upon the police chiefs of the United States to aid him in finding positions for discharged soldiers.

The assistance of the police has been generally promised. There are now comparatively few soldiers yet to be demobilized and a great majority of those discharged in service have been placed in good positions.

Col. Woods in his letter to the police chiefs said: "Police know more about the city than any other group of men. They are constantly in touch with all the different phases of city life. From time to time many of them come in contact with people who have job open, and the policemen might be instrumental in seeing to it that these jobs are given to soldiers or sailors. If the police in your city could keep an eye out for opportunities for work and upon finding them could notify the employment service it would be of very great help."

WILL DEMAND TUBE TO STATEN ISLAND

Committee From Three Boroughs Plans to Press Tunnel Project.

In an attempt to spur the Board of Estimate to action, the joint committee of fifteen representing Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond counties has as its object the promotion of one freight and one passenger tunnel connecting Brooklyn with Staten Island.

The object of the committee is to induce the Board of Estimate to appropriate sufficient funds to build rapid transit connections from the Brooklyn and Queens tubes.

It would give Staten Island direct connection with the Long Island Railroad and would likewise connect it with the proposed marginal road along the Brooklyn waterfront as far as Newtown Creek. Through the proposed tube the residents of Staten Island would only be thirty minutes from the Manhattan financial district without change of cars.

The committee thinks that both improvements would more than pay for themselves through the natural increase in taxable values in the three boroughs. Roughly, the cost of the tunnels is estimated at \$15,000,000. Mayor Hylan, who is the president of the way, has approved the project. Some major ago Staten Island sent to the Board of Estimate a petition bearing 6,000 signatures and urging the construction of a tunnel from the Battery to St. George or from Bay Ridge to St. George. The petition was reported to the Board of Estimate and the Comptroller has been asked to report to the board upon the availability of the necessary funds for the tube.

TECHNICAL MEN EXTEND WAGE DRIVE

Seek Help of Civic Organizations in Salary Fight.

An appeal has been made by the Union of Technical Men recently organized among the city employees to interest and enlist the cooperation of civic organizations in their movement to get better salaries.

In a letter sent to such bodies in the city yesterday it is stated that they cannot live properly under the present salaries and that the quality of the service is likely to sink to the level of the money now paid to them.

These men, they say, are now engaged in preparing plans and specifications and contracts and supervising work involving an expenditure of \$100,000,000.

"A continuation of existing conditions," the letter reads, "will rapidly lead to a deterioration of the technical force. Due to the fact that many of these men who are experts in city affairs must devote considerable time to outside work in order to live properly, they have not the necessary energy or incentive left to take proper interest in the city's business."

Many of the heads of departments have put in requests for increases for their technical men, but they expect that a fight will have to be made in the Board of Estimate to prevent some of them being cut out.

The Y. M. C. A. has agreed to cooperate with the National Security League in the movement to combat American radicalism through the popularization of the constitution.

On "Constitution Day," September 17, hundreds of meetings will be held in Y. M. C. A. buildings throughout the country. The National Security League have been requested to assist the National Constitutional Celebration Committee. Other leading patriotic societies have also pledged their support.

The campaign has been organized in forty-four States and State directors have been appointed during the last week. The Security League announced yesterday. The National Security League includes the Governors of twenty-two States and the Mayors of more than 100 large cities. Many of these officials have already issued proclamations calling attention to Constitution Day and urging its celebration by the people.

200 PRINTERS START STRIKE. Demand Recognition in Twelve Non-Union Shops.

About 200 printers in twelve non-union printing shops in the downtown district went on strike yesterday. They want recognition of their organization and better working conditions.

The strike organizers say they have the backing of Typographical Union No. 6, better known as "Big Six," and they are holding their meetings in the offices of that union. They have invited other non-union printers to meet them there.

SCHISMS FEARED BY EPISCOPALIANS

Questions Which May Cause Church Division Face Detroit Meeting.

UNITY ACTION OPPOSED

Revision of Prayer Book and Administration of Pension Fund Disputed.

When the 200 bishops, priests and laymen of the Episcopal Church meet three weeks hence in Detroit they will have at least seven major questions to settle for their constituency of a million and a half members. Unsettled attributed to the reconstruction period, the ancient differences between high church and low church followers and questions of policy confront the delegates, according to church authorities, who declare the division is threatened throughout the country on some of the issues under discussion.

Charges of one man domination, of unfairness of administration and of commercialism are made in connection with the \$8,500,000 pension fund, which was raised under the leadership of Bishop Graves of Massachusetts. This fund, of which Monell Sayre of New York is expert adviser, was aided by the sale of hymnals, and new ones were then published and churches urged to buy. The pension fund committee will report at Detroit.

The commission on revision of the prayer book is reported to have offered large numbers of churchmen by preparing virtually a new prayer book and eliminating Trinity Sunday and season and substituting the Catholic observance of Lent. The revision of the book before the delegates will be the subject of the proposed unity of churches to be effected later at Geneva. The Episcopal Church led in this movement, and J. Pierpont Morgan contributed \$100,000 to aid in its accomplishment. With the exception of the Roman Catholic Church no churches objected to the plan. However, following an attempted unity with the Congregationalists, certain groups of Episcopalians are openly declaring that they will form a new church if these endeavors are not ended.

Efforts begun ten years ago to have the sessions of the House of Bishops at the general convention open to the public will be renewed this year, it is reported. When several newly consecrated bishops are expected to vote for open doors. A fifth question will be whether the eight provinces adopted by the Episcopal Church after the Reformation should be to have separate legislative houses with real power. Opponents contend that the next step would be archbishops, metropolitans and the accompanying train of ecclesiasticalism.

Adjustment of the missionary squabble resulting from the practice of ritualistic and doctrinal departures is a thorny question. The House of Bishops, by two St. Mary and Virgin representatives, under Bishop Brent, now of Buffalo, is also to come before the convention. Bishop Graves of New York, who is the general secretary of the convention, is bound up in this matter as well as whether Bishop Brent or Bishop Graves shall be upheld, according to church members.

The Board of Missions is projecting a business plan to take over the church functions of education and social service, and this subject will make a decision, it is said. Those who are in opposition to the plan allege that it is promoted along the lines of a political party and that it is to crush individuality and their interests. They also assert that it would be too expensive an undertaking.

The convention will ratify the choice of the New York clergy of a successor to the late Bishop David H. Greer. The successor will be chosen at the New York convention on September 17. The general convention never has exerted its right to vote such choices, however.

New York clergymen and laymen who will attend the general convention as official delegates are: The Rt. Rev. Dr. Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York and now acting Bishop; the Rt. Rev. Dr. Frederick Buechle, Suffragan Bishop of New York; the Rev. L. Stiles, William T. Manning and E. C. Chorley, and Edmund L. Bagley, Stephen Baker, Judge Vernon M. Davis and several others. Those who will act as alternates are: Rev. Drs. Herbert Shipman, Theodore Sedgewick, Harry P. Nichols and William M. Stiles, Stuyvesant Fish, Roosevelt Roosevelt and J. Mayhew Walnwright.

WARNS BOLSHEVISM IS ON RISE HERE

Chaplain Finds It Gaining Among American Born.

The Rev. Dr. James B. Wasson, chaplain of the Strangers Welfare Fellowship, said yesterday that he finds in the ranks of young men to whom he ministers a surprising number of Bolsheviks and would-be Bolsheviks. These have begun to appear, he said yesterday, since the signing of the armistice. Chaplain Wasson said:

"Fully one in three of the young men of New York, into whose families our fellowship goes to help them, whom we find expressing Bolshevik sentiments, are American born and they speak and read the English tongue. I expect to find some who are unable to speak English give voice to European prejudices, and many more I find sons of American parents doing so."

"When I look into the sources of their information and prejudices I find them to be three. The greater source is the yellow press. The next are the various forums, where grievances or alleged grievances are aired relating to labor, justice, charity, the churches and the Government. And finally, statements made by well known men occupying official positions opposing the Government, opposing methods to bring about peace, charging fatal results from prohibition and predicting the downfall of civilization as we know it."

"The number of these young Bolsheviks is steadily increasing. They are not just opposed to policies. They are against the Government and openly proclaim their purpose to bring about its downfall. This fellowship is doing what it can to stem this tide. There is need that the tide be met by more powerful forces."

Chaplain Wasson is in position to know whereof he speaks. His fellow ship is that of a religious pastor at large, giving medical and legal advice, sympathy and moral guidance; a ministry to strangers and people of no church and social connections.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS BROOKLYN

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 5:30 P. M. Open All Day Saturday.

Every Station on the East and West Side Subway Lines Leads Directly to The Store Accommodating, with Its Own Entrance at the Hoyt St. Station, for a 5c Fare.

THE HARVEST SALE

Women's Sample Hats at \$3.98

Ready-to-wear and Untrimmed Hats of \$5.98 to \$7.98 Grades

There are not many duplicates, for they come from the original sample room of one of the foremost makers in the city. They are all smart new shapes and are made of good materials—the kind and colors that are most fashionable for this season.

Black and colored Velvet; Hatter's Plush; black panne velvets; combinations of velvet and duvety velvet and felt; Hatter's plush and satin.

The shapes are even more varied than the materials—turbans, mushroom, sailors, close-fitting shapes, etc.

\$4.98 Pasted Feather Hats for \$2.89

A brand new shipment of these demi-season Hats, the small becoming shapes that veil so well. One of the newest models is a close-fitting turban with glycerine vulture around the coronet—some are wing-trimmed, some have a slightly flaring crown. Colors include brown, navy, copenhagen, taupe, purple, jade and black.

Street floor, East Building.

Misses' Two-Tone Suits, \$29.98

In a Smart Sports Model

The sort of Suit a young woman looks so youthful and boyish in—a mannish cut Coat with close-fitting shoulder and sleeve. The jacket is a comfortable, graceful model, snugly belted at the waist and with side pockets. Plain tailored skirt. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Winter Coats, \$24.95

Made of dark mixtures—with great collars, deep pockets, and plain tailored lines. There are three models and each has a lining (to the waistline) of the quality of satin THAT WEARS.

They are distinctly practical Coats—exceedingly good-looking in their mannish style, and values that are distinctly excellent.

Second floor, Central Building.

Velveteen Separate Skirts, \$16.75

In the New Two-Tone Lattice Design

Tailored Skirts, in two good models—made of a fine grade of velveteen, patterned in six different color-combinations, and as many patterns.

One model has novel pockets trimmed effectively with tricolette that is in vogue. Sizes 25 to 32 inches.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Nightgowns, \$1.39

Good, serviceable Nightgowns, with high neck or the V shape.

Double back yoke, front finely tucked, trimmed with embroidery insertions and edgings. Long sleeves with narrow ruffles.

Also slip-over model of Pink Batiste or Cotton Crepe, low neck and short sleeves.

Second floor, East Building.

Women's Broadcloth Suits, \$29.75

Most desirable for early Fall wear is this narrowly-belted Suit of Chiffon Broadcloth—the jacket is one of the smart lengths and may be fastened close up under the Sealine collar, or worn open—lined throughout with self-colored Peau de Cygne.

Forest green, Seal brown, Navy blue or black. Sizes 36 to 44.

Second floor, Central Building.

Sale of Tea and Coffee

For the Harvest Sale, a specially good A. & S. grade of each of these comforting beverages is offered at a specially low price.

Hankow Mixed or Ceylon 34c lb. Tea Regularly 44c lb.

Delicious Teas of excellent flavor; blended in our own laboratory.

Priscilla Coffee Regularly 54c lb. 46c lb.

Coffee of full body and inviting aroma; in the bean, ground or pulverized.

Counter Deliveries Only. United States Food Administration License No. G-03078 Third floor, West Building.

Axminster and Velvet Rugs Low-Priced

Two of the great favorites, in floor-coverings, for their appearance and service, at the lowest prices at which we have offered these qualities.

9x12 Ft. \$39.50, from \$45.00 8 1/2x10 1/2 \$35.00, from \$39.50

Velvet Carpets Reduced

Colonial Velvet, \$2.75 yard, from \$2.95. Wilton Velvet, \$3.25 yard, from \$3.95.